

## CLAIMS

1. Method to determine a blank form of an elastic component (10), with the default of a target form, which the elastic component is supposed to assume under the effect of at least a predefined initial force ( $F_I$ ), characterized in that a counter force ( $F_G$ ) that at least essentially opposes the predefined initial force ( $F_I$ ) is applied to a working model (12) of the elastic component, whose model blank form is at least similar to the target form.
2. Method according to Claim 1, characterized in that the counter force ( $F_G$ ) is increased in intermediate steps.
3. Method according to Claim 2, characterized in that after at least one intermediate step, a current counter force ( $F_G$ ) is aligned in its direction at least partially dependent upon a deformation of the working model (12).
4. Method according to Claim 1 characterized in that a deformation of the working model (12) is simulated under the counter force ( $F_G$ ).
5. Method according to Claim 4, characterized in that a finite element method is used in the simulation.
6. Method according to Claim 5, characterized by a sub-division into finite elements, in which at least a plurality of the finite elements divides a maximum of two separating surfaces with neighboring finite elements.
7. Method according to Claim 2 characterized in that a deformation of the working model (12) is simulated under the counter force ( $F_G$ ).
8. Method according to Claim 3 characterized in that a deformation of the working model (12) is simulated under the counter force ( $F_G$ ).

9. Method to determine a blank form of an elastic non-articulated wiper arm (10) of a windshield wiper, with the default of a target form, which the wiper arm is supposed to assume under the effect of at least a predefined initial force ( $F_1$ ), characterized in that a counter force ( $F_G$ ) that at least essentially opposes the predefined initial force ( $F_1$ ) is applied to a working model (12) of the wiper arm, whose model blank form is at least similar to the target form.
10. Method according to Claim 9, characterized in that the counter force ( $F_G$ ) is increased in intermediate steps.
11. Method according to Claim 10, characterized in that after at least one intermediate step, a current counter force ( $F_G$ ) is aligned in its direction at least partially dependent upon a deformation of the working model (12).
12. Method according to Claim 9 characterized in that a deformation of the working model (12) is simulated under the counter force ( $F_G$ ).
13. Method according to Claim 12, characterized in that a finite element method is used in the simulation.
14. Method according to Claim 13, characterized by a sub-division into finite elements, in which at least a plurality of the finite elements divides a maximum of two separating surfaces with neighboring finite elements.
15. Non-articulated wiper arm (10), characterized by a blank form, with the default of a target form, which the wiper arm is supposed to assume under the effect of at least a predefined initial force ( $F_1$ ), characterized in that a counter force ( $F_G$ ) that at least essentially opposes the predefined initial force ( $F_1$ ) is applied to a working model (12) of the wiper arm, whose model blank form is at least similar to the target form.
16. Wiper arm according to Claim 15, characterized in that the counter force ( $F_G$ ) is increased in intermediate steps.

17. Wiper arm according to Claim 16, characterized in that after at least one intermediate step, a current counter force ( $F_G$ ) is aligned in its direction at least partially dependent upon a deformation of the working model (12).
18. Wiper arm according to Claim 15, characterized in that a deformation of the working model (12) is simulated under the counter force ( $F_G$ ).
19. Wiper arm according to Claim 18, characterized in that a finite element method is used in the simulation.
20. Wiper arm according to Claim 19, characterized by a sub-division into finite elements, in which at least a plurality of the finite elements divides a maximum of two separating surfaces with neighboring finite elements.